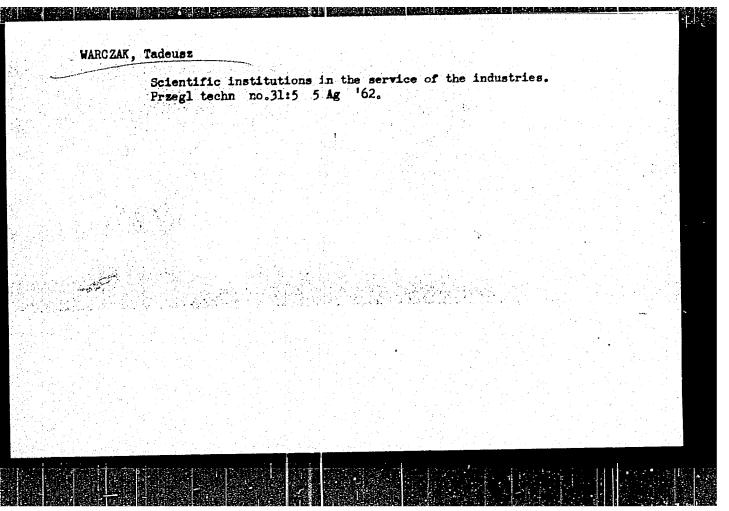
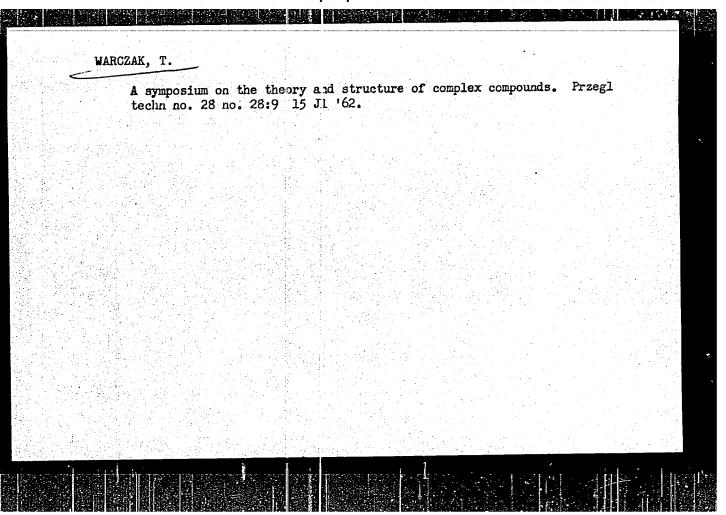
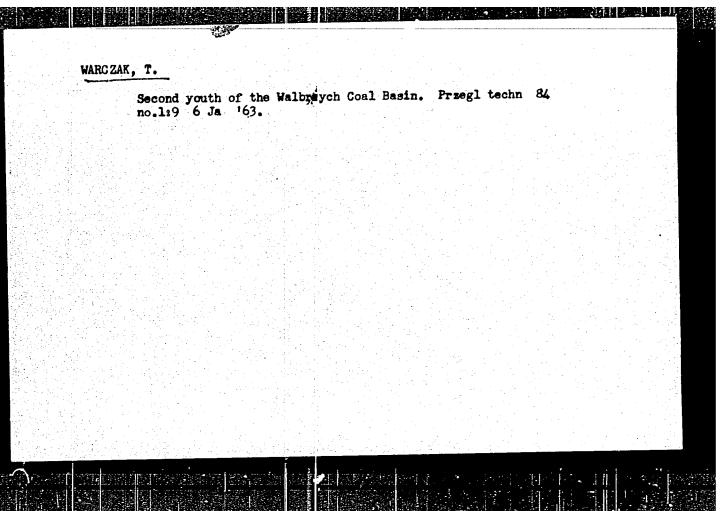


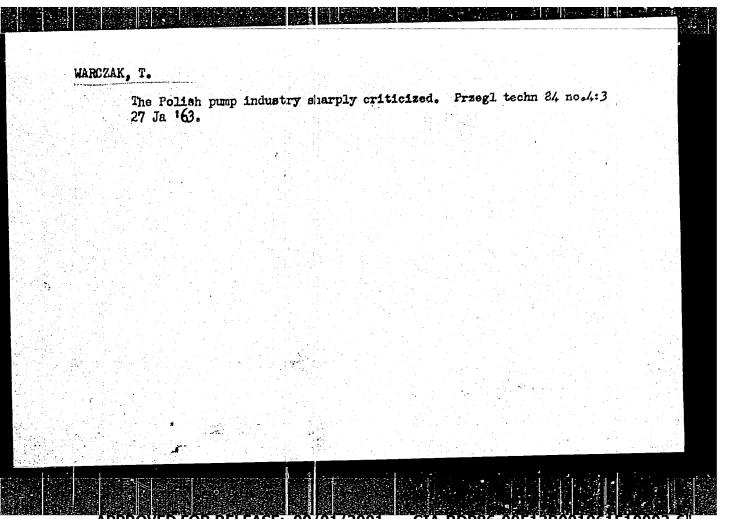
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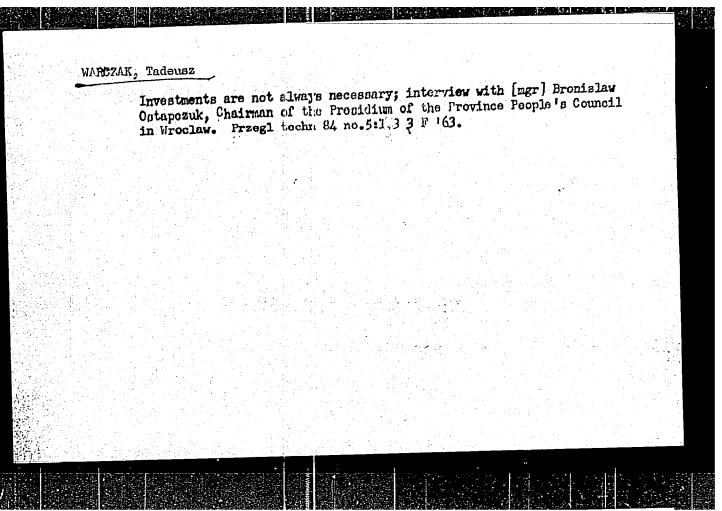
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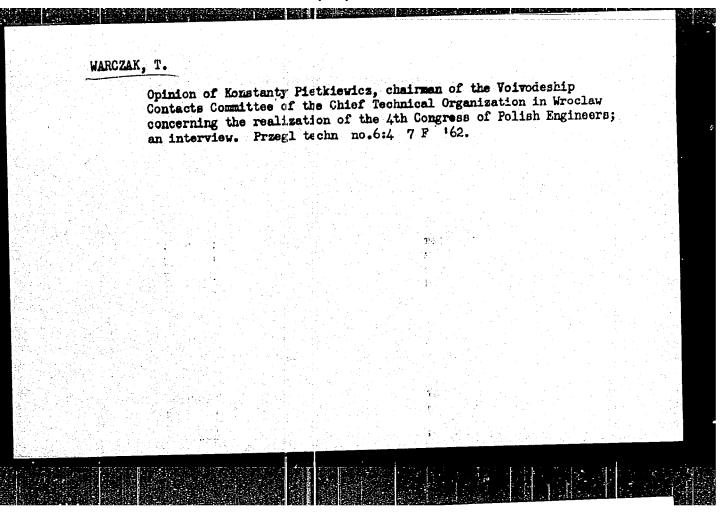


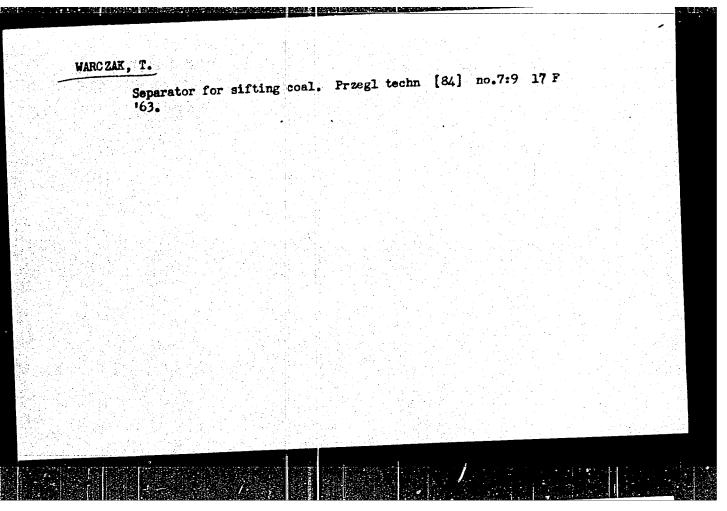


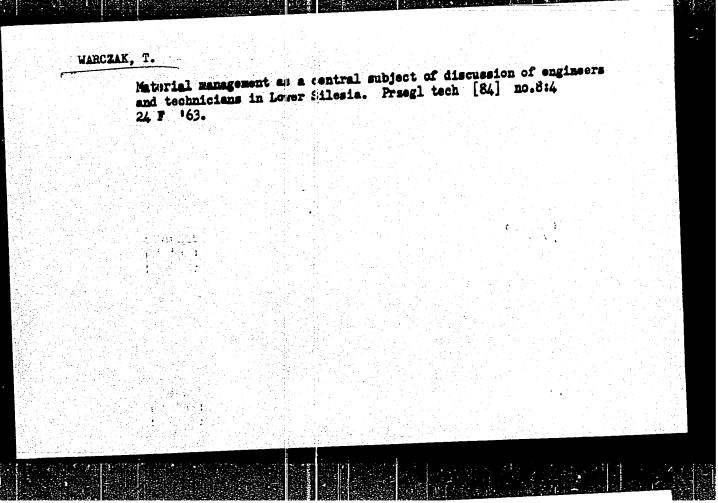


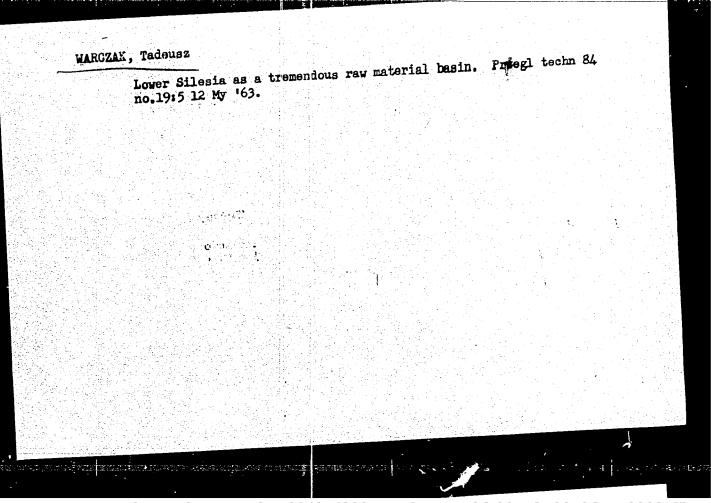


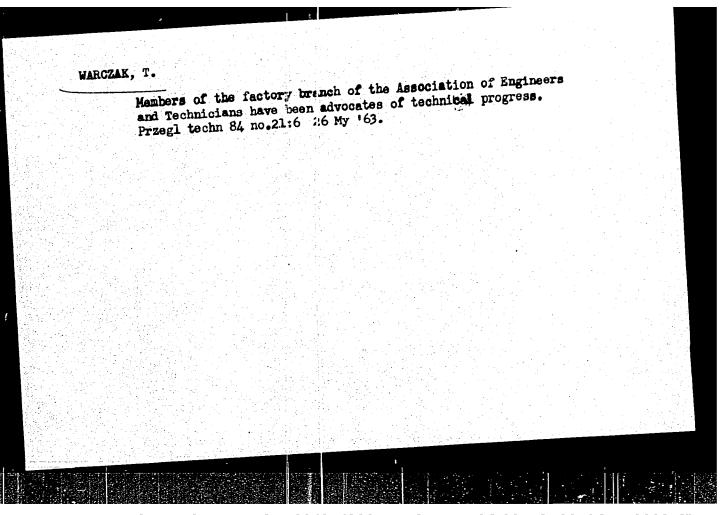


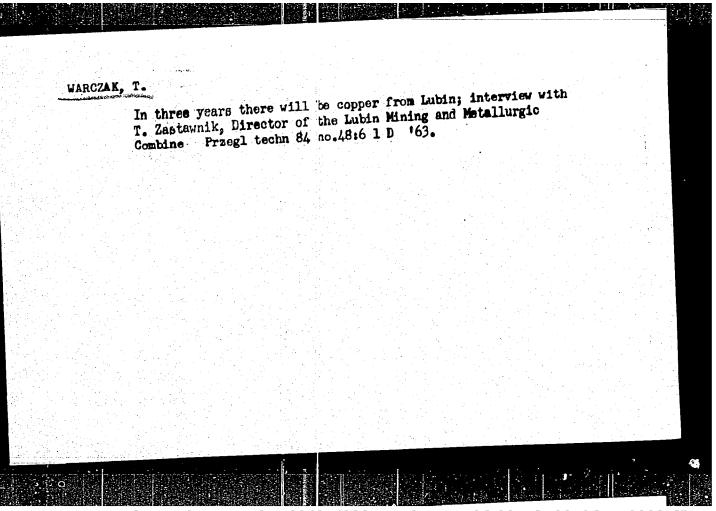


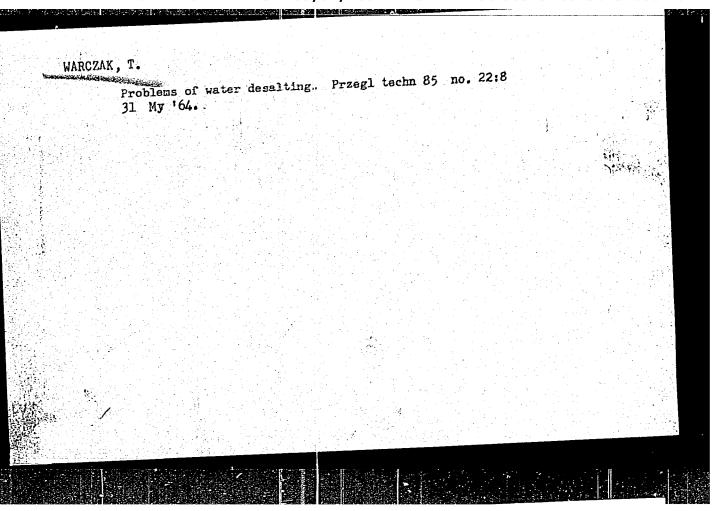


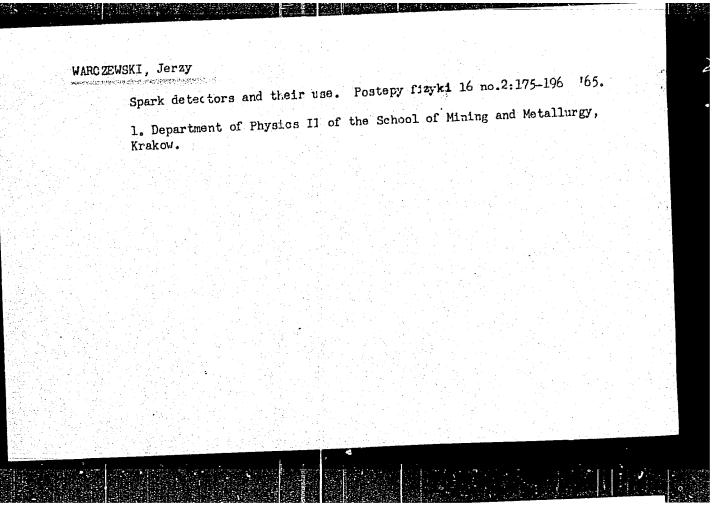


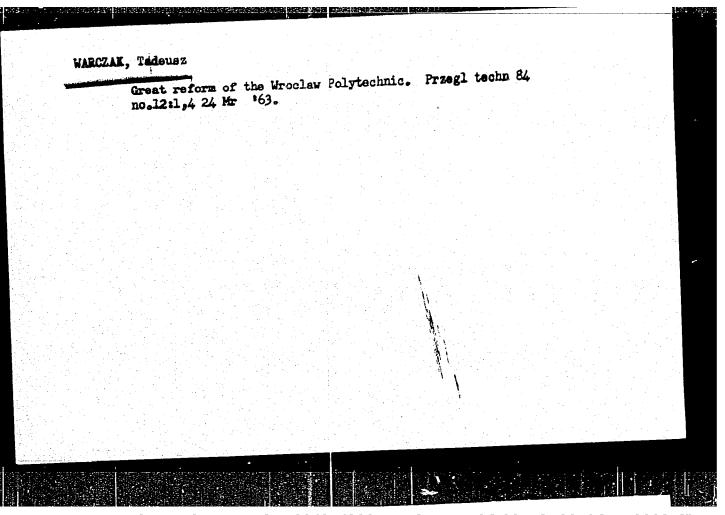




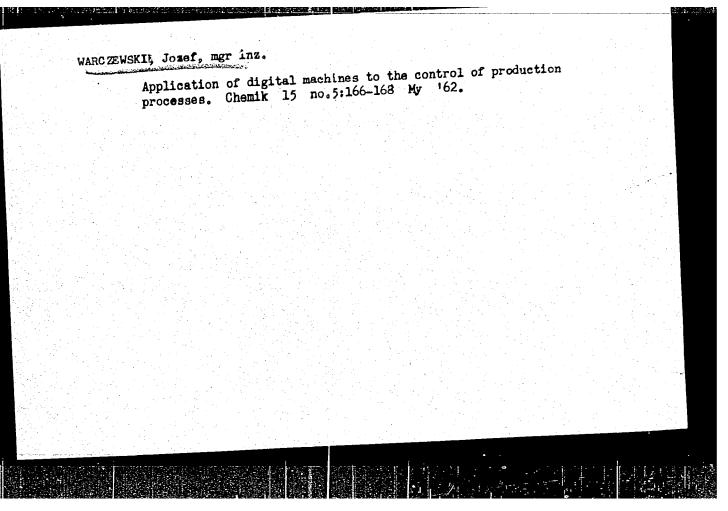




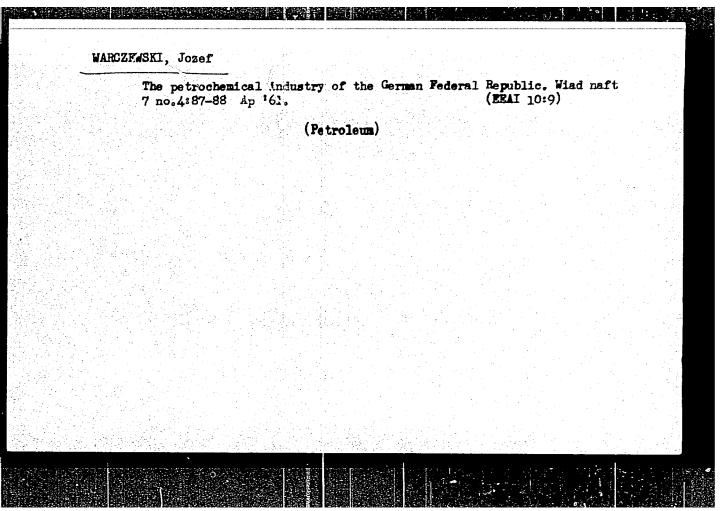


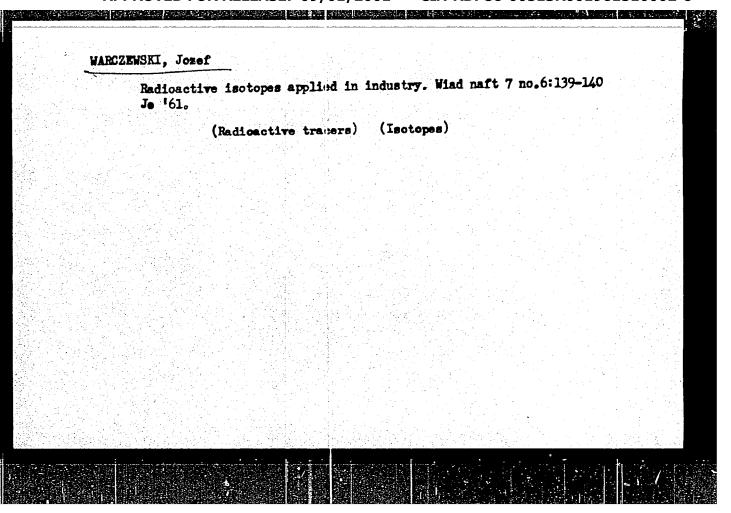


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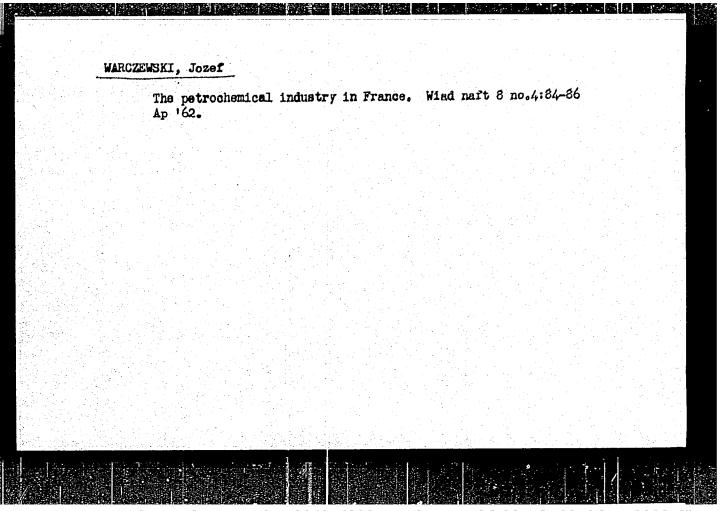


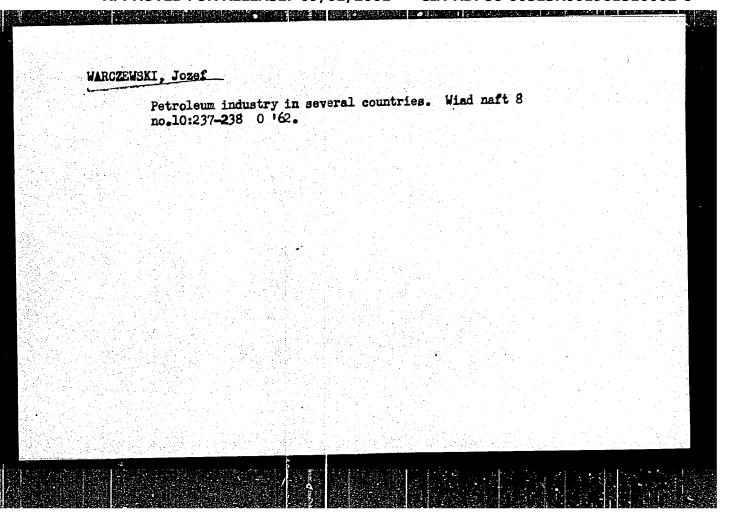
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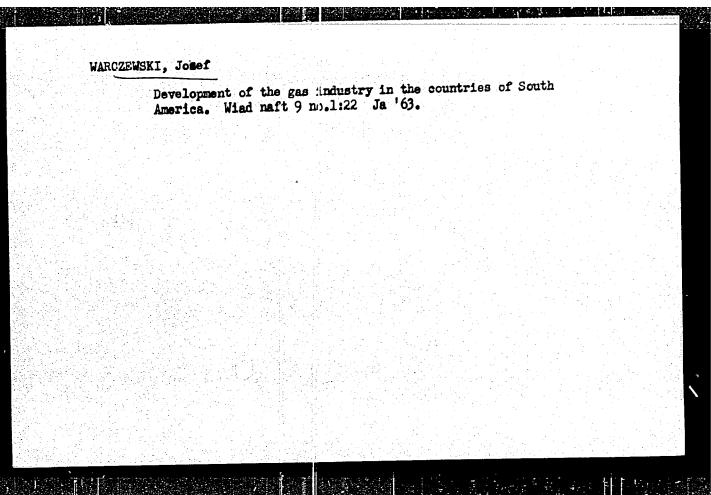


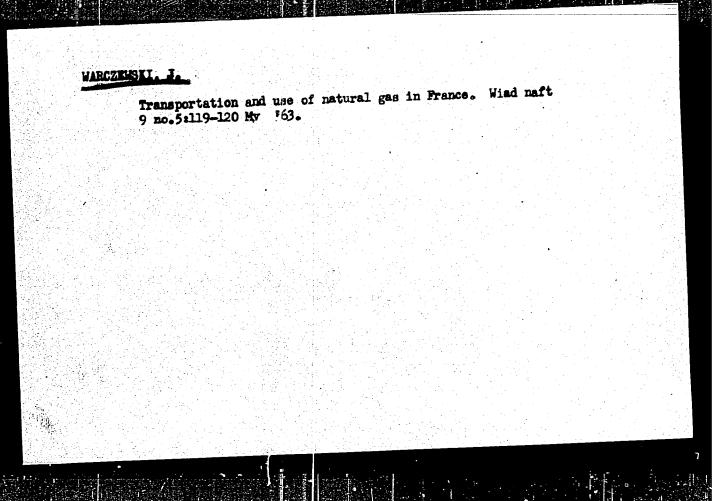


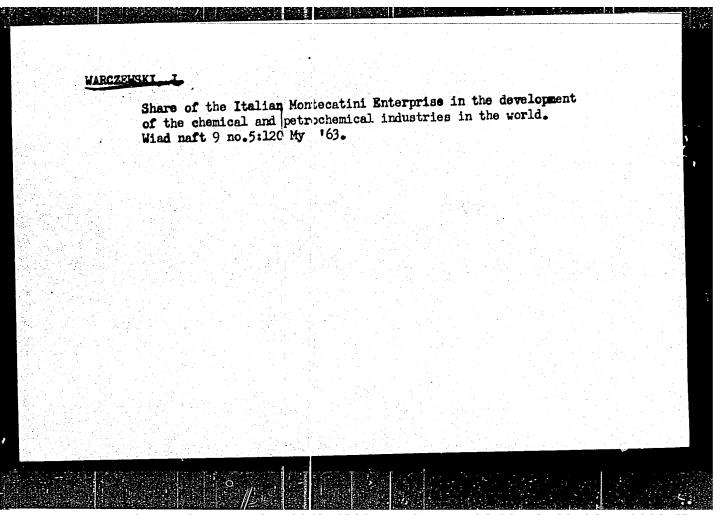
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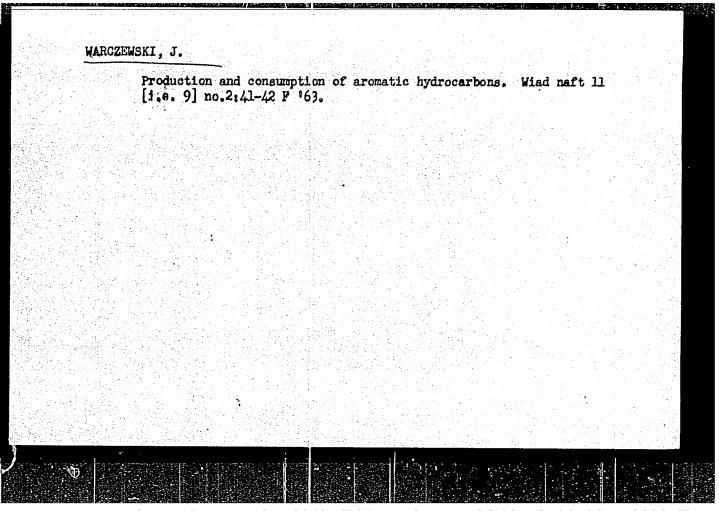


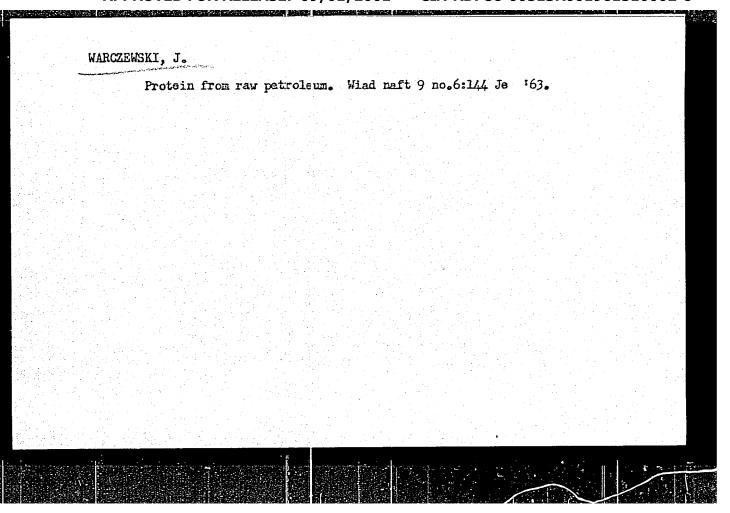


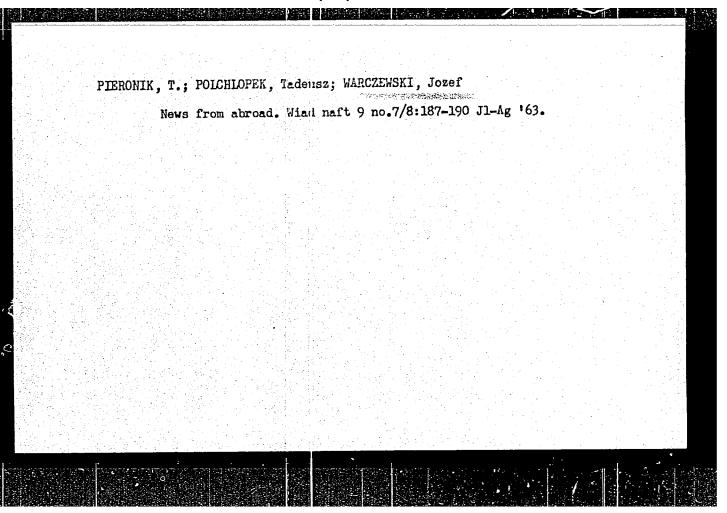


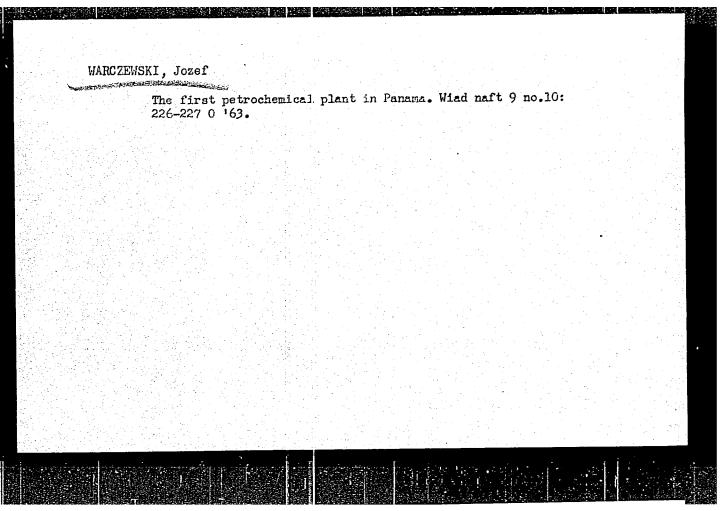


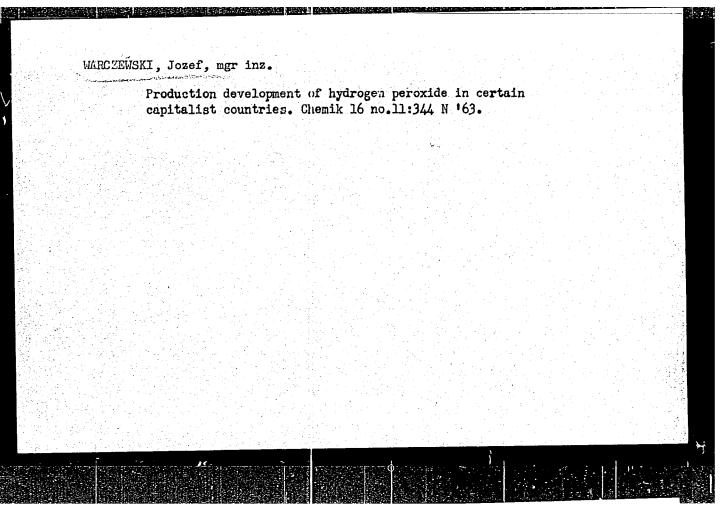




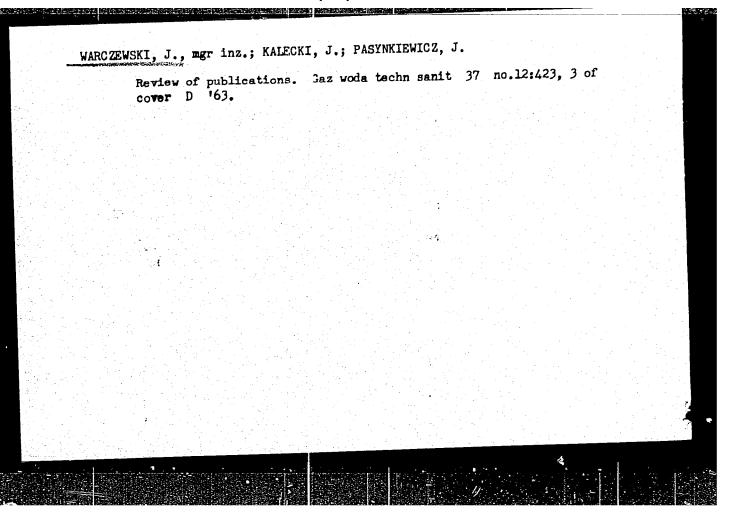


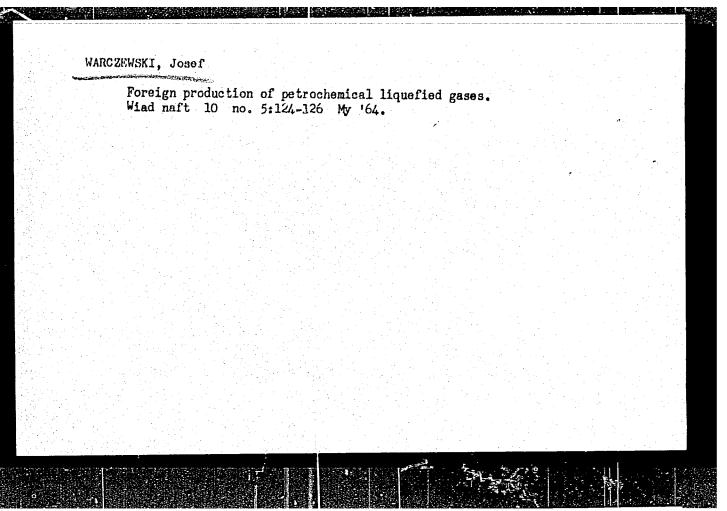




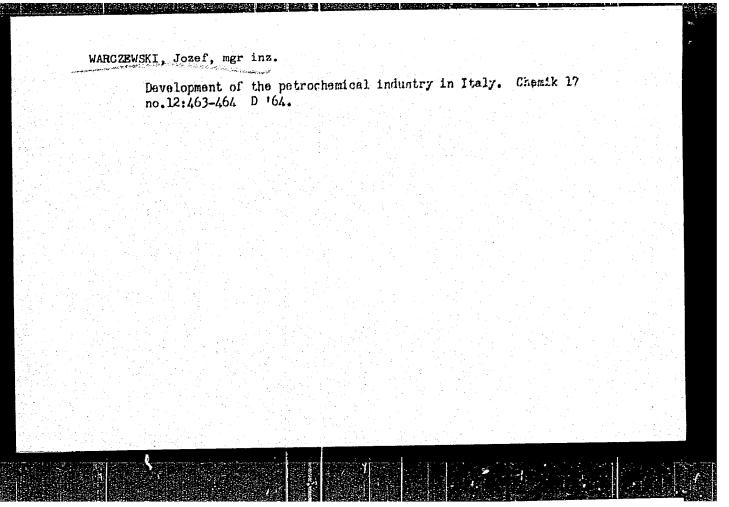


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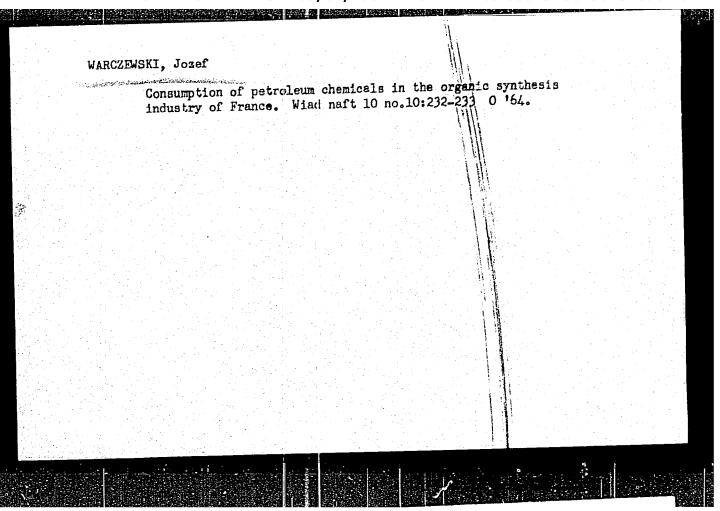




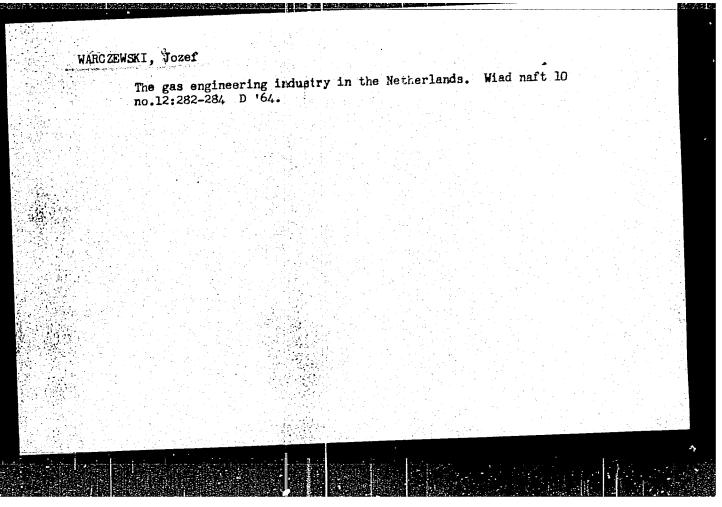
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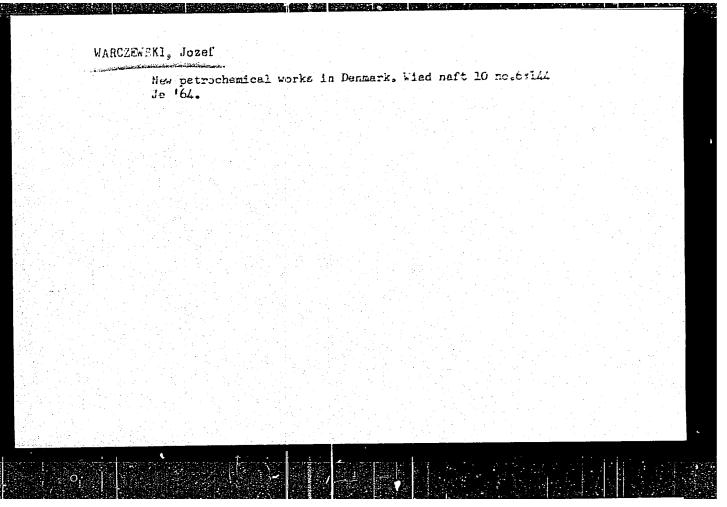


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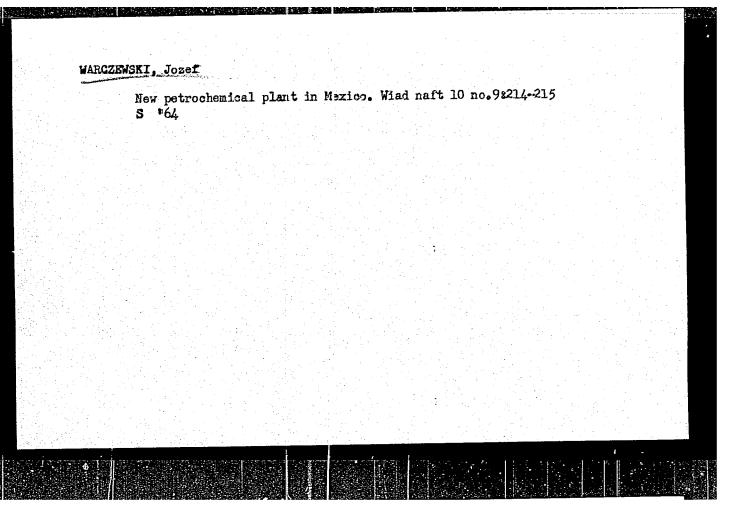


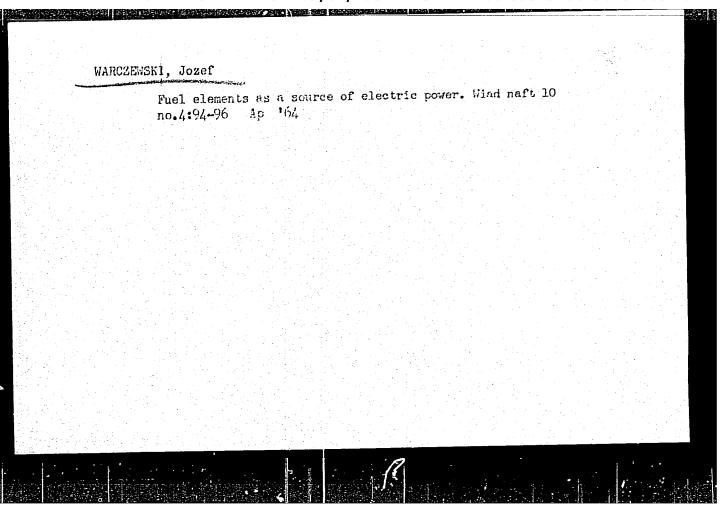
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L 9359~66 EWT(n)/T IJP(c) ACC NR AP5013932 PC/0047/65/016/002/0175/0196 AUTHOR: Warczewski, J. TITIE: Spark detectors and their application 19,45 SOURCE: Postepy flyzki, v. 16, no. !!, 1965, 175-196 TOPIC TAGS: particle detector, track spark chamber, particle trajectory, particle physics ABSTRACT: This is a review of technical literature on spark detectors. Types of detectors, their principle of operation, and their application are discussed in detail. The Chikovani type of track spark chamber described in (G.E. Chikovani, V.N. Roynishvili, and V.A. Mikaylov: Zh. eksper. teor. fiz. SSSR, 46, 1228, 1964) is considered the most advanced model at the present stage of technical development. The spark chambers are predominantly track detectors suitable for recording and observing the reaction of elementary and other particles. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 13 figures. ASSOCIATION: Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow (Academy of Mining and Metallurgy); Katedra Fizyki II (Physics Department II) SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: 20 NO REF SOV: 016 YHER: 026

WARCZEWSKI, Z.

Blood picture as an index of therapeutic effect of penicillin in syphilis. Prsegl. derm., Warss, 1 no.1:35-40 June 1951. (CLML 23:2)

1. Of the Dermatological Clinic (Head-Prof. Tadeuss Pawlas, M.D.) of Gdansk Medical Academy.

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CATEGORY

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 20 1959, No. 71887

AUTHOR

: Pawlowski, S.; Warczewski, 2.

THST.

TITLE

Occupational Skin Diseases Among Workers

in the Production of Sulfathiazole

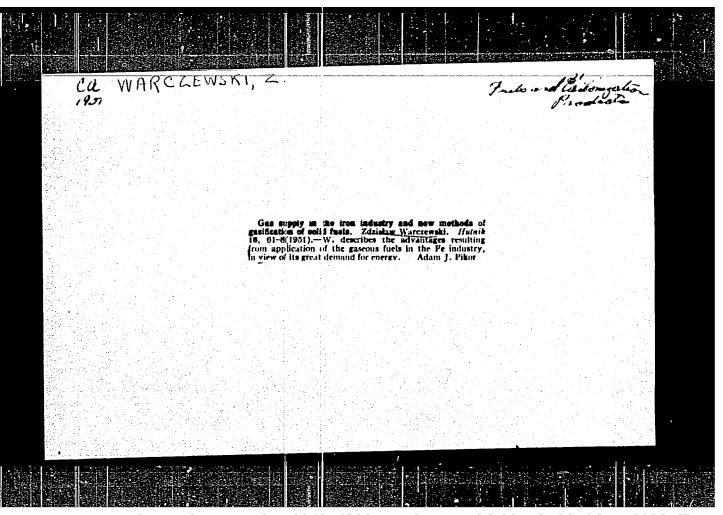
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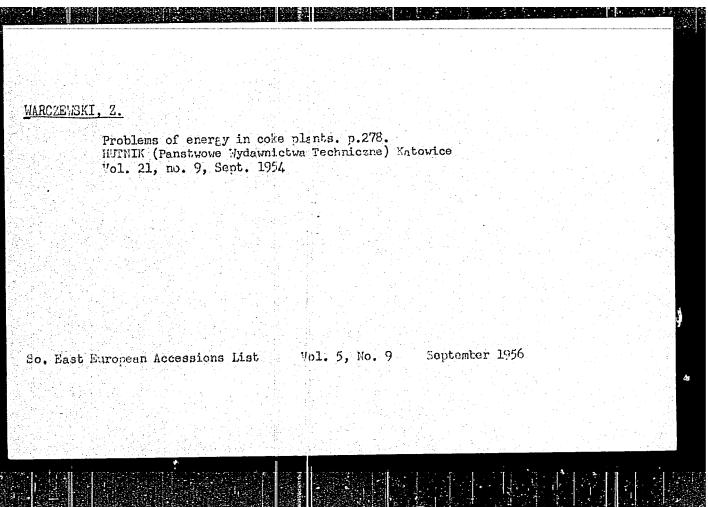
Przegl. dermatol. i wenerol., 1958, 8, No 5,

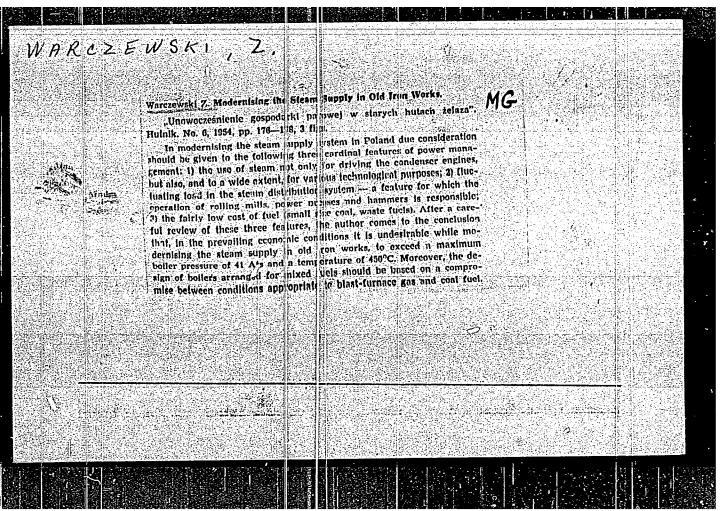
557-561

: By means of skin tests (according to the merhod of Jadassohn and Bloch) it was ascertained that the cause of occupational skin diseases among workers engaged In the production of sulfathlazole, is action on the skin of exposed parts of the body of the toxic intermediate products of the 1st chase of the process of chlorination of hemiacetal and aminothizole, prior to neutralization. The toxic action of these products is increased with poor ventilation of work installations. The following is recommended; mechanization of minufacturing processes, provision of efficient ventilation, use of profective ointments and pastes. -- T. Brzhevskaya.

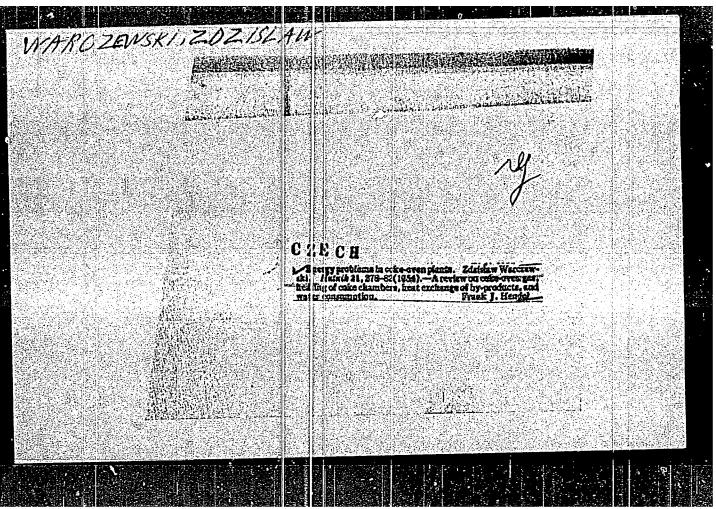
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WARCZEWSKI, Z.

"Waste-heat boilers and their cooling with hot water in open-hearth plants."

p. 500 (Hutnik) Vol. 24, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Katowice, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

25(5), 28(1)

POL/39-59-4-3/14

AUTHOR:

Warczewiski, Z, Doctor, Master of Engineering Sciences

TITLE:

The Automation of Poland's Metallurgical Industry

PERIODICAL:

Hutnik, 1959, Hr 4, pp 150-154 (Poland)

ABSTRACT:

There is a footnote referring to the title to the effect that opinions concerning automation are often diametrically opposed. There are the enthusiasts and there are those who are dead against it in the light of previous fallures of attempts at automation. Since both views are held by professional men, concludes the footnote, the present article is an attempt to analyse the entire problem in a non-partisan manner. The great need for mass-production made the first half of the 20th century the age of mechanisation. This was followed by automation which still further reduced costs and increased both quantity and quality of production. At first sight it would seem that all the stages of the metallurgical industry are perfectly

Card 1/4

POL/39-59-4-3/14

The Automation of Polands Metallurgical Industry

suited for automation. There are, however, enormous difficulties to be coped with. One of these is the prohibitive cost of automation. A pilot scheme installed at a steel plant in Dortmund (West Germany) shows that the automation of the whole plant (which produces about 750,000 tons annually) would cost about half a million dollars. In the conditions of the Polish industry an added difficulty is the diversified production of each plant, i.e. automation also requires rarrow specialization for each plant. Hence one should rather speak of partial automation involving in most cases the control of furnaces and of the means of transportation within the plant. Another important drawback is that home production of such indispensable equipment as computers and measuring and control instruments is almost non-existent at present. Then there is the equally important problem of training the required personnel for automated equipment, such personnel being also almost non-existent in Poland today.

Card 2/4

POL/39-59-4-3/14

The Automation of Poland's Metallurgical Industry

The author then goes on to discuss the possibilities of automation of various stages of the metallurgical process, within the framework of the new 5-year-plan. Where blast furnaces are concerned, he sees the possibility of introducing self-regulating equipment to control the weighing and transport of furnace charges, to control the temperature and steam content of the blast at constant or required levels and to control the level of gas-combustion. As far as steel plants go, automation could be applied to controlling temperatures and pressures, combustion rates and maximum charges. As far as rolling mills are concerned, the following processes could be automated: control of temperature, pressure and combustion in heating furnaces, adjustment of rolls to all the required thicknesses. Finally, automation can be applied to all processes where steam or gases are used. The author concludes that automation can and should become an important factor in the technical progress of the Polish

Card 3/4

POL/39-59-4-3/14

Automation of Poland's Metallurgical Industry

metallurgical industry. However, certain misconceptions relating to its range of application must be corrected It cannot replace intelligent servicing by humans of certain metallurgical processes, but can serve as the means of increasing quality and production and decreasing costs. There are 2 German references

ASSOCIATION: Instytut metalurgii zelaza, Gliwice (Institute of Iron Metallurgy, Gliwice)

Card 4/4

POL/39-59-7/8-5/24 Warszewski, Zdzisław, Docent, Master of Engineering 18(5) AUTHOR: Modern Reheating Furnaces and the Possibilities of Making Polish Reheating Furnaces More Efficient TITLE: Hutnik, 1959, Nr 7-8, pp 276-288 (POL) PERIODICAL: Modern furnace development is dictated by three needs: reduction of production costs and improvement of both ABSTRACT: quality and quantity. High rates of hourly output have necessitated a general intensification of the heat-exchange process between the various parts of the furnace and the charge. The raising of operating temperatures also has its limitations since it encourages chemical reactions on the surface of the metal being heated and increases the amount of dross and therefore waste. The most harmful of these surface reactions are exidation and decarburization. Hence, the heat exchange process should be intensified, while maintaining the temperature at an "optimum minimum". Another efficiency measure is the use of heat recupera-tors which take the heat from the burned fuel and use, Card 1/7

Modern Reheating Furnaces and the Possibilities of Making Polish Reheating Furnaces More Efficient

> it to warm up either the air fed to the furnace or the gas if such is the fuel used. In order to operate efficiently, modern reheating furnaces should also have the following features: automatic pressure and temperature control, easy accessibility and easy exchange of parts exposed to particular wear and tear. After these general introductory remarks, the author goes on to discuss several specific problems, the first being that of slag and dross. The formation of dross entails a loss of valuable Fe, though its only advantage is that it intensifies the heating process. It appears usually above temperatures of 1,000 C and so if temperature is properly regulated it may be avoided. The author is also in favor of using dry slag, i. e. conducting the operation so that slag does not have a chance to become liquefied. Dry slag assures a more uniform heating of the charge, hence decreases energy consumption during modification processes such as rolling, decreases the amount of dross, decreases

Card 2/7

POL/39-59-7/8-5/24 Modern Reheating Furnaces and the Possibilities of Making Polish

Reheating Furnaces More Efficient

the conservation costs of the furnace since it does not react with the lining, finally, is easier to dispose of than liquid slag. The author now proceeds to discuss some modern solutions in the construction of pit furnaces. ()ne of the most important tasks of these furnaces is to assure a link between the irregular output of the steel plant and the rhythm of the rolling mil.. Figure 1 shows a theoretical progress schedule for a battery of 6 pit furnaces. The size of reheating furnaces should of course be adjusted to match the capacity of the steel plant's open hearth furnaces. The ideal type is the chamber furnace variety where the ingot being reheated is freely stood or suspended. Figure 2 shows the various cycles of the firnace's operation from loading time to unloading time. The graphs show in turn (from top to bottom) the amount of gas; the temperature of the furnace; the pressure inside the furnace; the airgas relation and how it varies; finally the process

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Modern Reheating Furnaces and the Possibilities of Making Polish Reheating Furnaces More Efficient

of heat exchange. Another problem is the reduction to a minimum of track time, i.e. the time needed to transport the newly cast ingots to the pit furnace. Figure 3 gives the results of a study carried out in this field by the Steel Co of Canada. It is also important to oper the furnace as briefly as possible since radiation losses are very great. Generally used now is the system of heat recuperators which (as shown in table 1) can lead to a very great improvement in the efficiency of furnaces. A recuperator type made in West Germany is illustrated in figure 5. The author now goes on to discuss the three most modern types of pit furnaces: round furnaces (Figures 6, 7 and 8); two-sided furnaces (Figures 9 and 10) in which burners and recuperators are arranged in opposite rows; and one-sided furnaces (Figure 11) where the burners and recuperators are on the same side. The second type is the most complicated and expensive to build, but assures the best and most uniform heating

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Modern Reheating Furnaces and the Possibilities of Making Polish Reheating Furnaces More Efficient

The 3rd type is not particularly good of the charge. for heating larger ingots and does not give uniform heat over the entire surface. Rounded furnaces, according to the author, seem the least complicated, most efficient and easiest to operate. The type most commonly used in Poland is the two-chamber, multiburner furnace shown in figure 12. This type of furnace has many drawbacks: the covers have too many moveable parts and are not always tight; there are too many burners for easy regulation; the burners project their heat directly at the charge; heat recuperators are out of date and inefficient; gas prescuperators. sure, as in mary Polish plants, varies too much to the fact that the covers assure stabilized operation; are not tight makes heat and pressure regulation very difficult; excessive formation of dross leads to wastage of iron; heat consumption is much higher than abroad; too many cold ingots are loaded into pit furnaces, making their operations still less efficient.

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Modern Reheating Furnaces and the Possibilities of Making Polish Reheating Furnaces More Efficient

The author considers that part of the blame lies in the fact that steel plants and rolling mills do not coordinate their work properly and another important part of the blame is simply due to the fact that more than a dozen furnaces of this type were built after the war when more modern and efficient solutions were already well known. In conclusion, the author lists the following possibilities of improving the work of Polish furnaces: improvement of hourly output; uniform heating of the charge; stabilization of heating parameters and proper selection of fuels; improvement in cooperation between steel plants and rolling mills; better control of the furnaces' operations; finally improvement of structural solutions. The author ends by stating that the realization of these improvements is an extremely urgent problem, since pit furnaces form one of the most essential links of metallurgical plant production and since, as shown above, Polish

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POL/39-59-7/8-5,/24

Modern Reheating Furnaces and the Possibilities of Making Polish Refeating Furnaces More Efficient

furnaces are very inferior to their foreign counterparts. There are 12 graphs, 10 diagrams, 1 table and 15 references, 7 of which are German, 5 Polish, 2 English and 1 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: IMZ - Gliwice (Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy - Gliwice)

Card 7/7

P/034/60/000/002/001/001 A222/A026

AUTHOR:

Warczewski, Zdzisłew, Docent, Master of Engineering

TITLE:

Temperature Measurement of Liquid Steel

PERIODICAL: Pomiary - Automatyka - Kontrola, 1960, No. 2, pp. 68-71

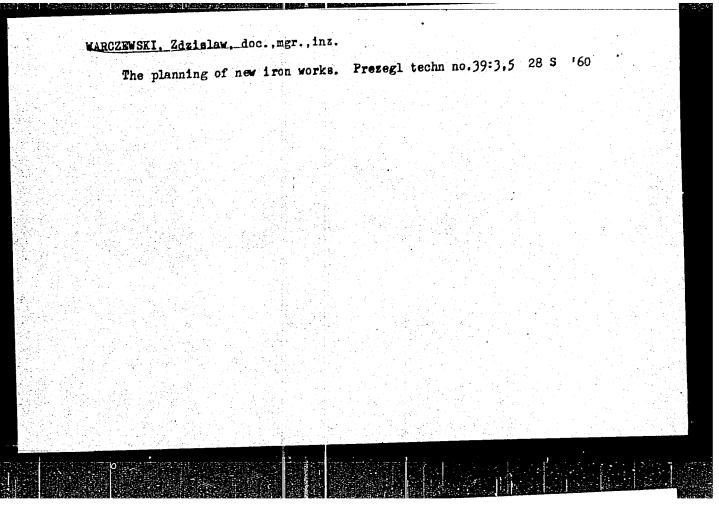
TEXT: The author presents the general problems of temperature measurement of liquid steel and describes a thermocouple gauge built by the Instytut Metalurgii Zelaza (Institute of Iron Metallurgy) for steel temperature measurement in open hearth furnaces. The thermocouple used is a PtRhlo-Pt element. The gauge (Fig. 5) consists of a graphite submersion head, a fitting head and a tubular shield duct which connects both heads. The bottom end of the vertical submersion head is provided with a quartz cap which contains the tip of the thermocouple. The vertical part of the gauge (which includes the submersion head) is 700 mm long, the horizontal part 4,500 mm. The shield duct is made of two steel tubes (one inside the other); the steels used are H25N2OS2 heat-resistant steel and MR35 carbon steel. The outer tube is provided with a chrome-nickel wire coil which bears a chrome-magnesite coat. The thermocouple is circuited into a Poggendorff type automatic electronic compensator which comprises a Weston cell; a dry cell; an electric vibrator; a Card 1/2

P/034/60/000/002/001/001 A222/A026

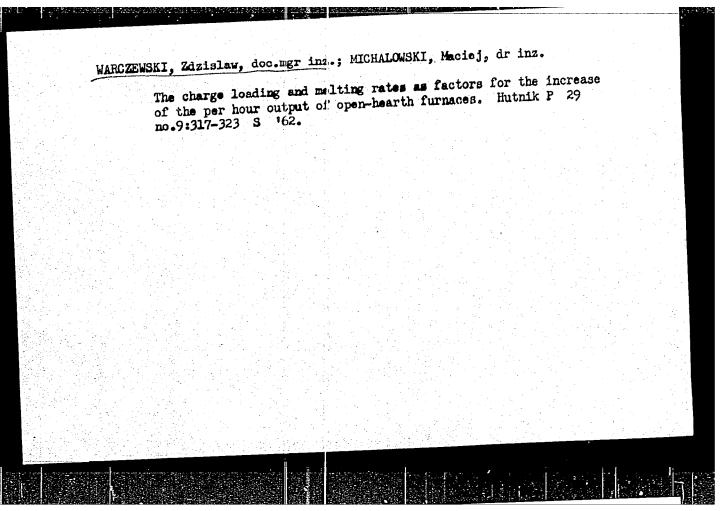
Temperature Measurement of Liquid Steel

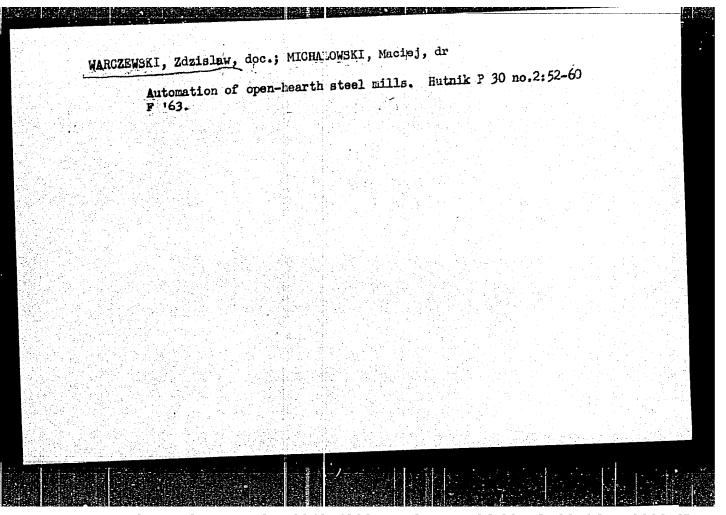
tube amplifier; a reversible, asynchronous, two-phase cage motor and a recording mechanism. Temperature is indicated on a dial and recorded on a circular graph. The author objects limited imports of proper high-quality temperature measuring equipment in view of inferior quality and limited availability of Polish-made equipment and advocates domestic series production and standardization of such equipment. There are 10 figures, 1 table and 5 references: 2 German, 1 English and 2 Polish.

Card 2/2

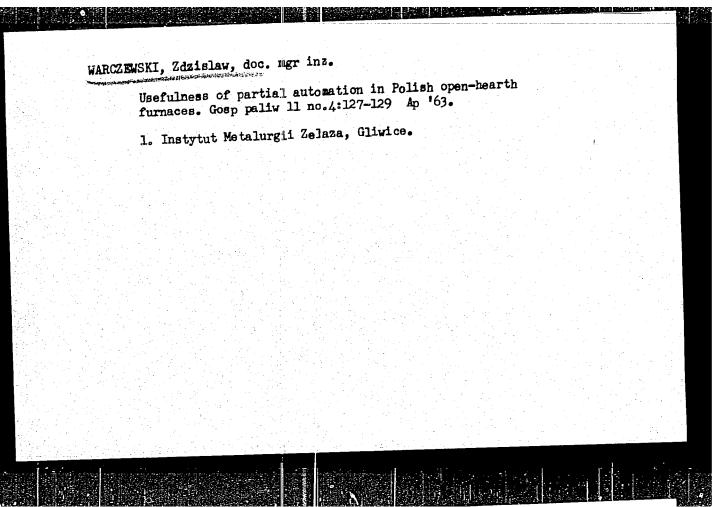


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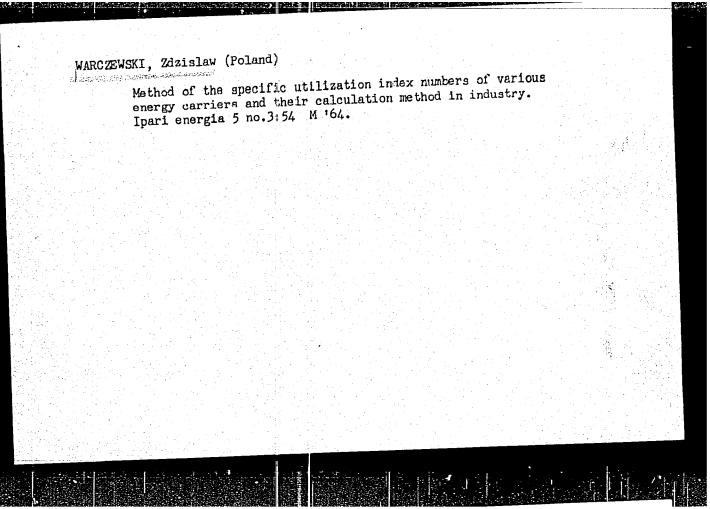


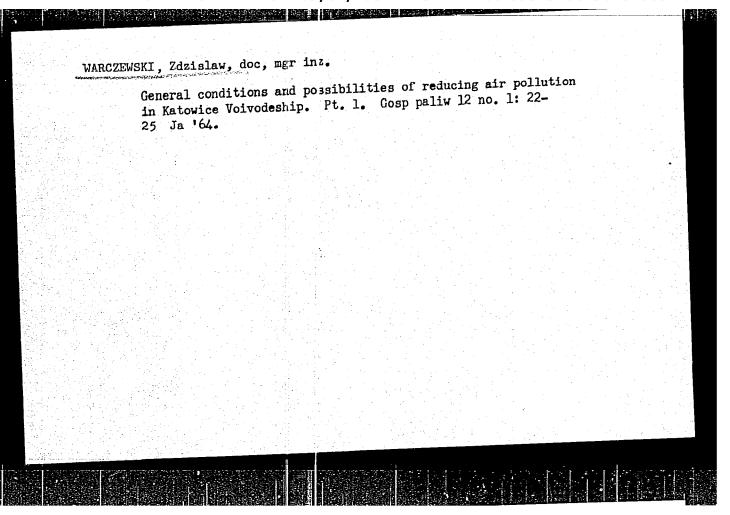


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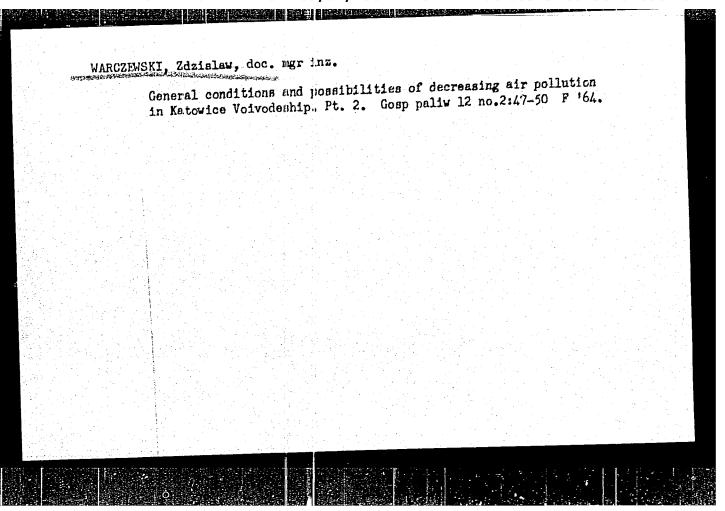


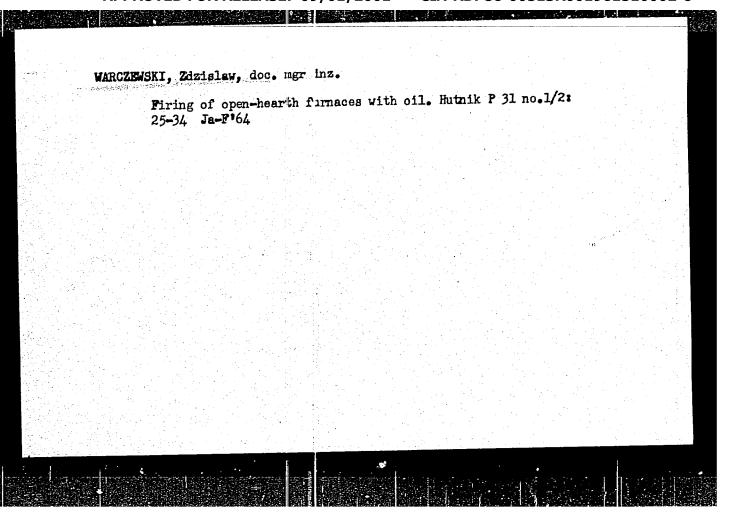
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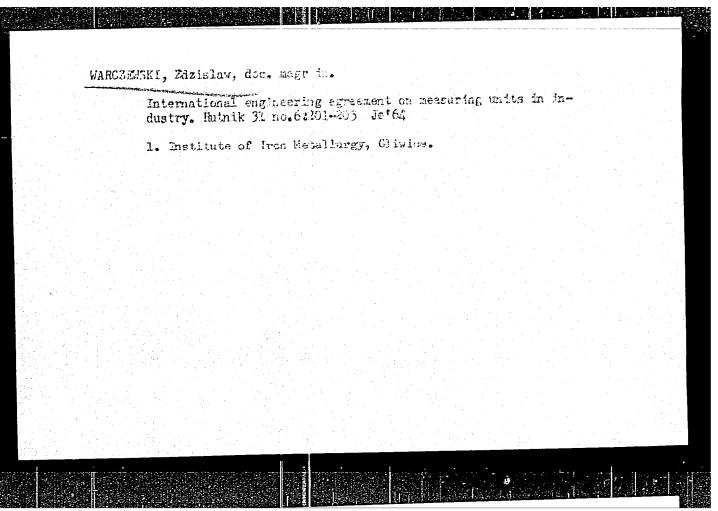




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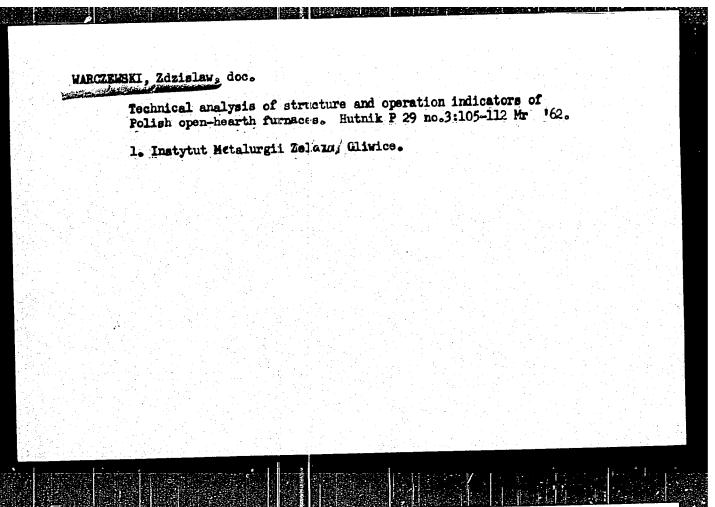




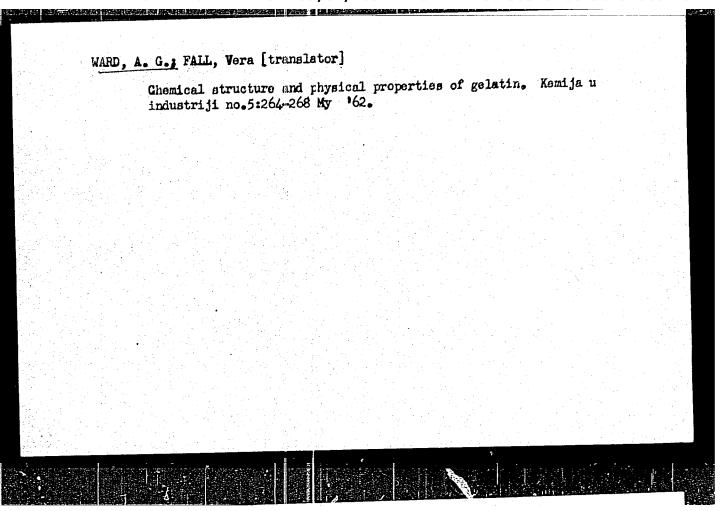
WARCZEWSKI, Zdislaw, doc. mgr inz.

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WARD, N.

The catastrophic rain of December 17, 1955 in Tripoli. p. 97. (GLASNIK, Vol. 6 (ile. 5) No. 3/4 July/ Dec. 1956 (Published 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957 Uncl.

WARDA, B.

The quality of production as the subject of a conference of the representatives of the pork products establishments of the Agricultural Cooperative center. p. 13

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KOZICROWSKI, Antoni; WARDA, Barbara

Pulmonary function tests after segmental resection. Postepy hig. med. dosw. no.2:199-201 '60,

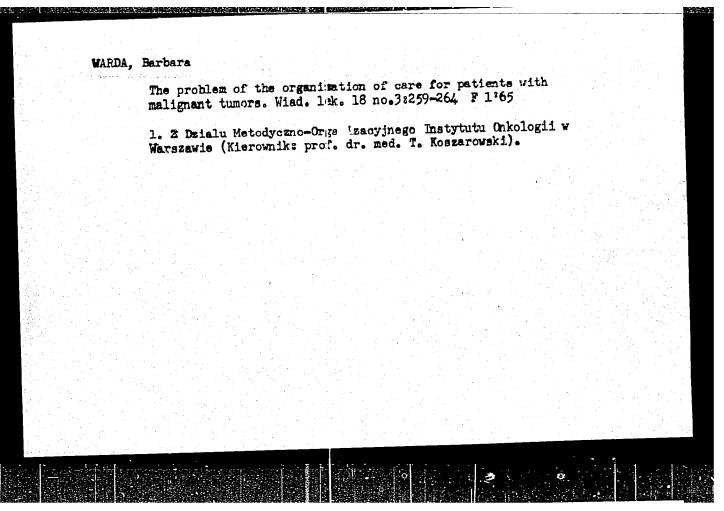
1. Z Instytutu Gruzlicy w Warszawie Dyrektor: Prof. dr Janina Misiewicz.

(PNEUMONECTOR)

SITKOWSKI, Waclaw, jr.; JUSTYMA, Mieczyslaw; MICHALOWSKI, Jacek; WASNIEWSKA, Maria; WARDA, Barbara; GRUNDMAN, Jerzy; NOWICKI, Jan; MANTEUFFELSZOFGE, Leon

Experlence with heart surgery with the use of extracorporeal circulation. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no. 7/9:1044-1047 '61.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Instytutu Gruzlicy w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr L. Manteuffel-Shoege (HEART MECHANICAL)



KARSKI, Tomasz; KOROBOWICZ, Elzbieta; WARDA, Edvard

Microscopic picture of the hip joint of growing rats following the excision of abductor muscles, after amputation of the extremity and in experimental dislocation of the hip. Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop. Pol. 29 no.41485-491 '64.

1. Z Kliniki Ortopedyozne; Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (Kierownik; doc. dr med. St. Pińkowski) i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej v Lublinie (Kierownik; prof. dr St. Mahrburg).

BERNATT, Zofia; KARSKI, Tomasz; WARDA, Edward

Effect of abductor and adductor muscles on the formation of the hip joint in growing rats. Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop. Pol. 29 no.2:217-223 '64.

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KARSKI, Tomasz; WARDA, Edward

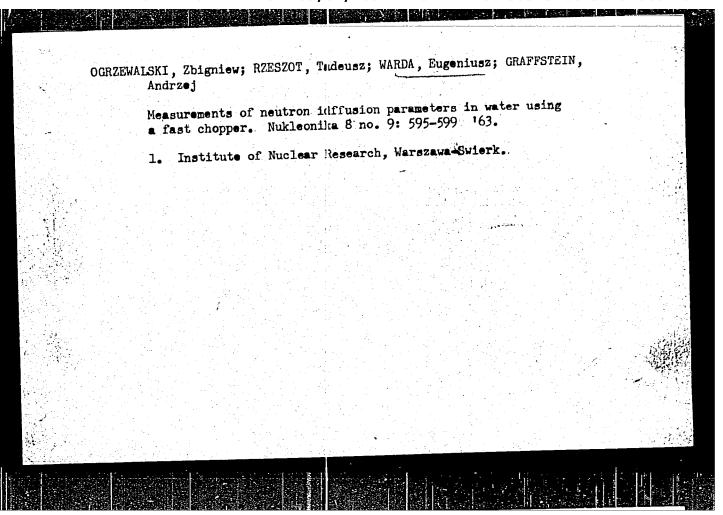
Formation of articular elements of the hip in adult rats following experimental dislocation. Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop. pol. 29 no.1:73-77 '64

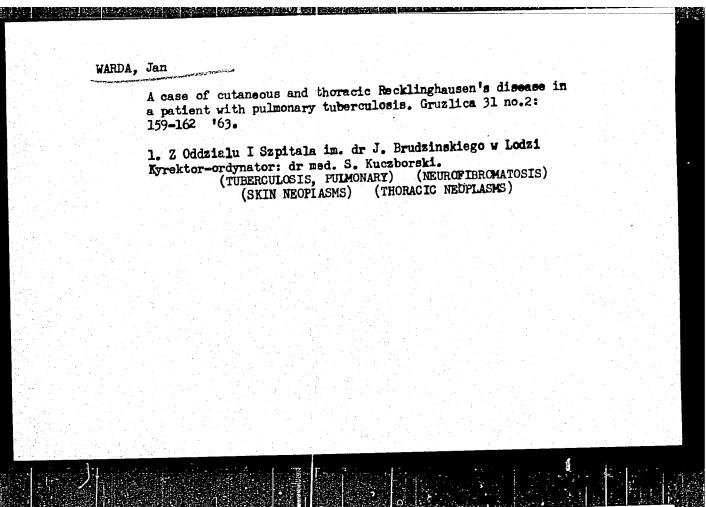
1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej AM w Inblinie; kierowniki doc. dr.med. S.Piatkowski.

٤ 12.3 P/0046/63/008/009/0587/0593 £ % AP4005912 ACCESSION NR: 15 Rzeszot, Tadeusz; Wartia, Eugeniusz AUTHOR: The same and the s TITLE: Investigation of the influence of a scattering sample on neutron temperature distribution in the VVR-S reactor core Nukleonika, v. 8, no. 9, 1963, 587-593 SOURCE: TOPIC TAGS: neutron scattering, VVR-S reactor, boron glass filter method, neutron temperature, cadmium ratio, thermal neutron, neutron scatterer effect, temperature distribution, neutron beam temperature ABSTRACT: The effect of neutron scattering samples (water, graphite, and lead) on neutron temperature distribution in the reactor core has been investigated by the boron-glass filter method in a VVR-S reactor. The specimens were placed in an aluminum tube (inner diameter, 60 mm, and length, 6 m) which was passed through the reactor core (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). A cadmium tube, representing the first part of the collimator, was inserted in the aluminum tube and thus permitted the extraction of the neutron beam from the scatterer, which was located in the dluminum tube. The extracted beam was then S. 6. Card: 1//4 8 11

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411 ACCESSION NR: filtered by a set of six boron-glass filters of varying thickness and by one cadmium filter, and was detected by means of a proportional BF3 counter. The results of the measurements are shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. In these figures the temperature of the neutron beam in is shown on the ordinate and the position of the scatterer in cm measured from the center of the reactor core is shown on the abscissa. The center of the reactor core was determined each time from the maximum of the distribution of the intensity of the unfiltered neutron beam along the y-axis of the aluminum tube. The measurements were performed at reactor power levels of 5-10 kt. Orig. art. has: figures. ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw-Swierk 02 ENCL: DATE ACQ: 24Jan64 SUBMITTED: 07May63 OTHER: 002 NO REF SOV: 000 SUB CODE: NS Card



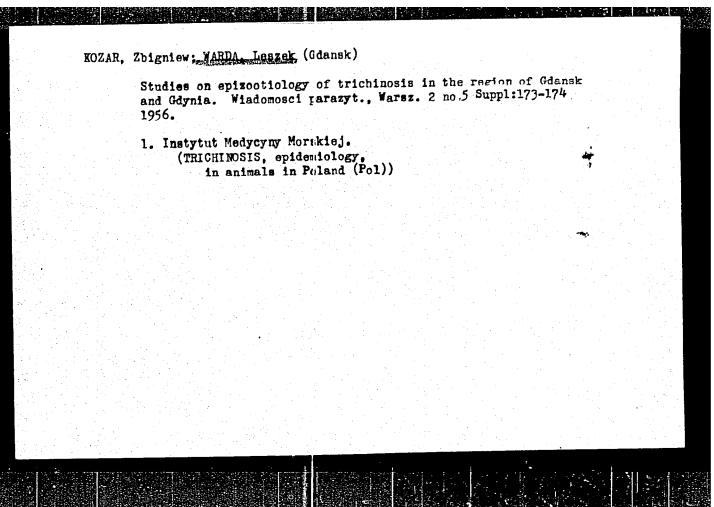


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KOZAR, Zbigniew; WARDA, Leszek (Gdanek)

Investigation on the reservoir of trichinosis in small mammals in the laloulars forest. Wisdomosci parazyt., Warsz. 2 no.5 Supplill-115 1956.

1. Instytut Medycyny Morskiej.
(TRICHINOSIS, epidemiology,
in animals in Poland (Fol))



POLAND/Zooparasitology - Helminths. General Problems.

G.

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 95299

Author

; Kozar, Zbigniew; Warda, Leszek

Inst

:

Title

: Searches for a Trichinosis Reservoir Among Small

Monmals of the Belovezh Forest.

Orig Pub

: Acta parazitol. polon., 1957, 5, No 13-21, 481-485

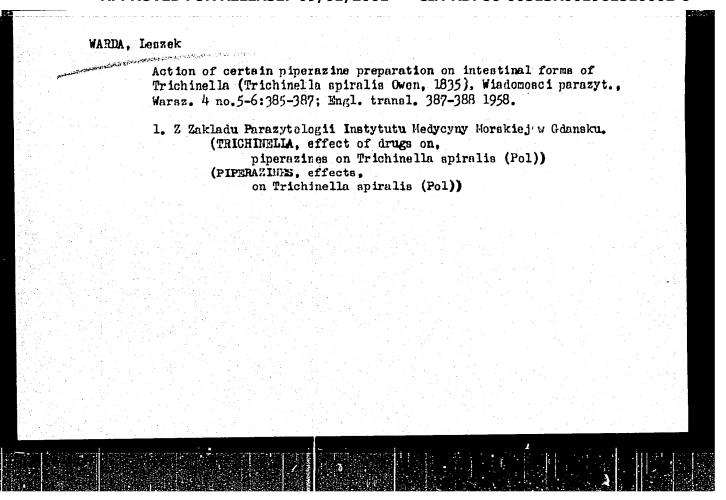
Abstract

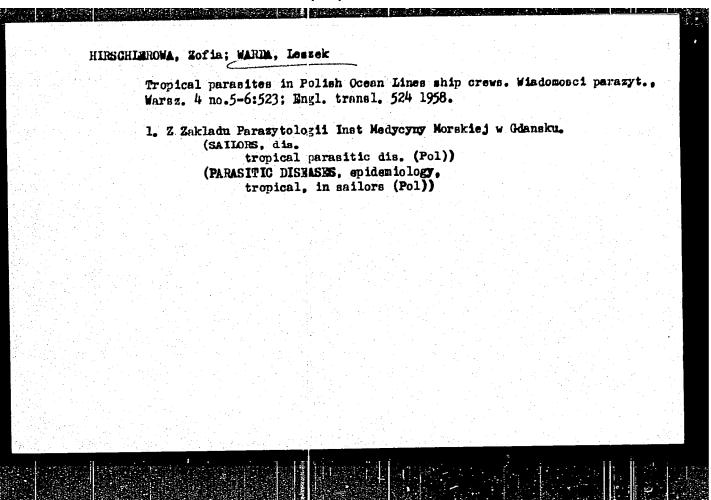
: During the autopsy of 1759 forest marmals (6 species of

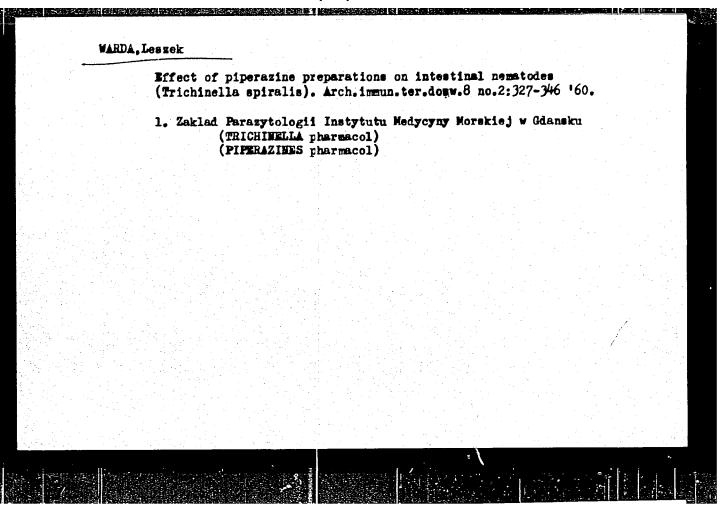
insectivores and 7 of the rodent type), trichinosis was

not registered.

Card 1/1

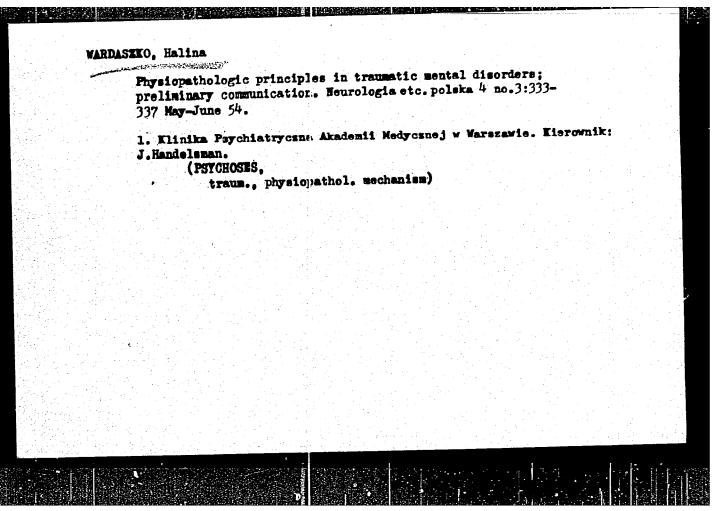


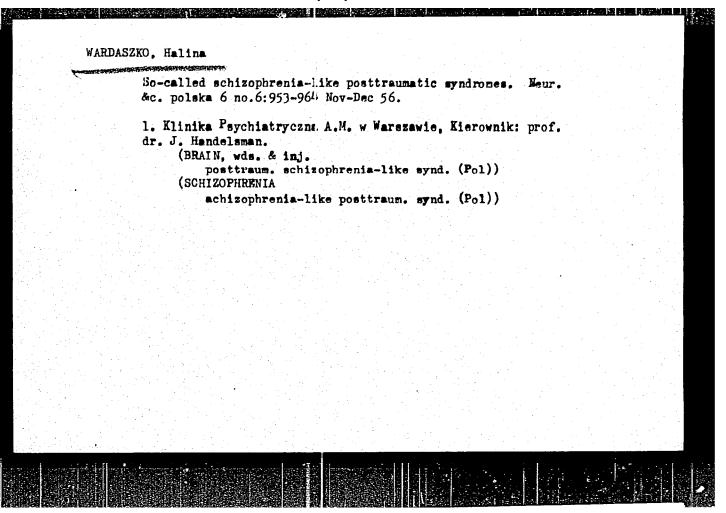




WARDA, Leszek Influence of dithiazanine iodide on intestinal Trichinellae in white mice. Bull. inst. marine m Gdansk 12 no.3/4:165-176 '61. 1. From the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdansk. (ANTHELMINTICS pharmacol) (TRICHINOSIS exper)

ACCESSION NR: AP5025824		RU/0005/65/000/004/	0114/0119
AUTHOR: Wardalla, Mircea		S	18
OURCE: Telecomunicatii,	no. 4, 1955, 114-119		
OPIC TAGS: telephone syst	tem, tele communication		
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ABSTRACT: The author descriptions in order to improve the modified circuits are property of the modified circuits are property of the modified circu	oresented in some detail	artani thatu anamatina	





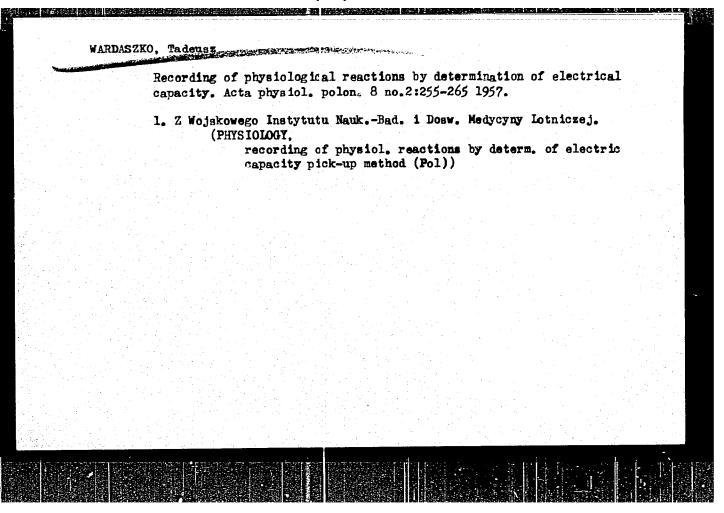
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Results of treating schinomenia with Majeptil. Neurol neurochir psych 12 no.3:409-414 My-Je 162.

1. Klinika Psychiatryczna, Akademia Medyczna, Warszawa (Kierownik: prof. dr med. A. Jus) i instytut Psychonourologiczny, Pruszkow. (Dyrektor prof. dr Z. Kuligowski).

JUS, Andrzej; WARDASZKO, Halina Effect of various psychesocial factors on the effectiveness of drug therapy of schisophrenic patients. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 13 no.3:385-390 % 63. 1. Klinika Psychiatryczna AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr A. Jus. (SCHIZOPHRENIA) (PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY) (SOCIAL CONDITIONS) (DRUG THERAFY)

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SZEPKE, Ryszard; WARDASZKO, Tadeusz; PENSKO, Jerzy

Practical method of determining the radioactive air contamination in self-luminous items establishments. Muklsonika 6 no.12:787-800 '61.

1. Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection, Warszawa.

SZEFKE, Ryszard; WARDASZKO, Tadeusz; FENSKO, Jerzy

Practical method of the radioactive air contamination determination in the self-luminous items establishments. Nukleonika 6 no.12:787-800 '61.

1. Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection, Warsaw.